home in Texas. He left behind after his death his wife, Elizabeth, and their three children, Jonathan, Remington, and Emma.

Sergeant First Class Calvin B. Harrison, this individual over here in the bottom right-hand corner, he was killed at the age of 31 and he, like several of the others I mentioned, was from Cleveland, Texas. He was killed on September 29, 2010.

□ 1440

After he graduated from high school in 1998, he enlisted in the Army, following the path of his grandfather. His family said that he loved being a soldier and serving his country. He is survived by his two daughters, Azalia and Eleanna.

It's interesting about his funeral, Mr. Speaker, which I attended. The whole town of Cleveland, Texas, and nearby towns turned out for the funeral. Flags were strewn and hoisted all up and down Main Street in Cleveland, Texas. The businesses shut down, the school closed as the funeral procession came through Cleveland, Texas, honoring Sergeant First Class Calvin Harrison; that funeral ceremony and processional with hundreds of people, young and old, showing praise and honor and respect to Calvin Harrison for his sacrifice for America.

It was led by the Patriot Guard, those patriots that ride the Harley-Davidson motorcycles, most of them from the Vietnam era, who show their appreciation for the sacrifice by watching over the funeral procession and the funeral by riding those motorcycles with an American flag on the back.

These are the Noble 36 from southeast Texas, just a few of the people who have given their lives in Iraq and Afghanistan. I mention these individuals because they, like all Americans that have been killed in Iraq and Afghanistan, are important to America. They are important to our history because freedom is not free.

And that is not a trite expression. It's not free. It has always been expensive, going all the way back to the Revolutionary War. We're going to celebrate July 4th next week. And that war cost American lives, as has every war, because freedom is expensive. And it's our young people, men and women, who go and serve.

Mr. Speaker, just like everybody serving today in Iraq and Afghanistan, every one of these people—every one—volunteered. They raised their right hand and they stood forward and said, I will serve. I will go. Call me. And they went. And we are to admire them for what they have done. They have gone down into the valley of the gun and the desert of the sun, and they have sacrificed their lives.

Last week, I happened to be in Iraq with other Members of Congress. It's not even summer yet in Iraq. But we got off that Blackhawk helicopter and it was 120 degrees in Iraq. And there they were, the American warriors with their warrior uniforms on and all that equipment they carry. How hot they were. It was 120 degrees. In Afghanistan and Iraq it gets hot in the summer. And those days are coming. We should always appreciate them.

We should also appreciate the ones that serve in other places in the world. On that same trip, Members of Congress had an opportunity to go near the South China Sea and see some of our warriors on some island I'm not sure I could find on a map. But they're on this remote island, our Navy SEALs, our special forces, our marines, and our soldiers. They were doing an operation protecting the United States, representing the rest of us.

So we should be proud of those that go and serve, those that volunteer and those that are still there. We should appreciate the families that have stayed home while their loved ones go across the seas and represent this country. July 4th is coming up. It's a great day in our history. I hope Americans fly the flag. I hope Americans tell their kids about our country and our history. We should tell American children about these young people and others who every day raise their right hand and go off to war representing the rest of us.

One of our former Presidents once said, ''I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives, and I like to see a man live so that his place will be proud of him.'' All of these were proud of America and America is proud of all of them and the rest that continue to serve. These Noble 36, we are proud of them.

Mr. Speaker, these are the few, the bold, the brave, the courageous. These are the Americans. These are the sons and daughters of southeast Texas who have fallen in battle for their country. We are forever grateful for their sacrifice, and we are grateful for every man and woman in uniform somewhere in the world today representing the rest of us.

And that's just the way it is.

MIDWEST FLOODING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it's my privilege and honor to address you here on the floor of the House of Representatives. I would say at the outset that it is also my honor and privilege to have been seated here on the floor of the House of Representatives as I listened to a Congressman and judge, TED POE, address you on the brave patriots from Texas that were on the poster and as he went down through and said choice morsels of each individual's life and what happened in their sacrifice and talked to us about the values that they defended and their reasons that they have put their lives on the line.

I'm impressed by the honor that TED POE did to those who have given their lives from Texas, and I'm very convinced that he would agree with me that he'd appreciate it if that honor could be reflected across all of the brave patriots who have given their lives in the defense of this country in this conflict and in past conflicts. We always pray that there be no future conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor to address a different subject matter. Perhaps I'll digress or cross over into the national security side of this. But I find that I don't believe any Member of any delegation has yet come to the floor to talk about the natural disaster events that have been taking place in the Midwest, and in particular in the Missouri River basin area. I'm one who has grown up in that drainage basin area. I've lived there on that side of the great divide for most of my life. We have some circumstances today that eclipse the 500-year flood event of 1996.

In 1996, more water came down the Missouri River than ever before. It was the largest amount of cubic feet per second and the largest amount of over a million acre-feet that had come down. I will say there were a couple of events that would compete with that, depending on how you define it, Mr. Speaker. One would be a flood in 1943 that brought the attention of the world. We were in the middle of a world war. We didn't get to addressing the massive runoff in the Missouri River from the 1943 flood event.

In 1952, the huge floods came again and more water for a single month came down the Missouri River than ever before, or since. That amounted to a discharge in million acre-feet of 13.2 million acre-feet of water coming down in a single month, the month of April 1952.

□ 1450

That course flooded everything and put the water higher than it had been before, and it brought to it the attention of this Congress. The attention of this Congress, in paying particular attention to what happened in the flood event in '52, followed through on some plans that had been discussed after the 1943 flood, and they began to take action to move forward for the construction of what we now know as the Pick-Sloan Program.

The Pick-Sloan Program is the construction of six large dams on the Upper Missouri River. It starts at Gavins Point Dam in South Dakota, and it goes on up to Fort Randall Dam, to Oahe, and then on up into North Dakota where you see Garrison Dam and Fort Peck. I left out Big Bend. So we have Gavins Point, Fort Randall, Big Bend, Oahe, Garrison Dam, and then Fort Peck Dam. These are all built on the main stem of the Missouri River, but they collect water from all the tributaries.

The water that we have now coming down through the Midwest comes down out of Montana into North Dakota, where it's flooding now, and it's flooding also across South Dakota, all

across the bottoms, and is spilling out of the six dams one after another at discharge rates higher than we have seen at sustained rates ever before. It's the most water to come down the river since these six dams were built in this Pick-Sloan Program starting in the fifties and finishing in the early sixties. The discharge level at Gavins Point Dam, which is the lowest one—that's at Yankton, South Dakota—is now approaching 160,000 cubic feet per second. That's more discharge than we've seen before.

The result of this is we're in a flood stage all down this river in the areas that I've mentioned. From below the dams, the Missouri River is at a flood stage. Some of it has just not yet arrived in St. Louis in its peak form. But because of this, it has flooded some of our communities, and it has flooded hundreds of thousands of acres of our farmland. It has caused us to build many miles of levees that some would design as temporary and some would design as permanent; and some of them, I hope, do stay permanent because, again, the water is going to be semi-permanent.

This is not, Mr. Speaker, a short-term flood event that just happened because the clouds opened up and it gushed down into the river and it's going to wash by us and be gone in a few days like many floods are. This is a long-term national disaster flood event for the entire Missouri River basin all the way from Montana to St. Louis, Missouri. This is the highest water level that we have seen since the Pick-Sloan Program was built, and in some places, it's the highest water we've ever seen. It will certainly be the longest term that we'll have been underwater that has ever been.

So as I travel up and down the river—and I have the privilege, Mr. Speaker, of representing all of the Missouri River that Iowa touches, which would be from the Sioux City area where the Missouri River comes out of South Dakota and joins up and provides the border, the western border of Iowa, between Iowa and Nebraska. It's all Missouri River with Nebraskans on one side and Iowans on the other side; both of us are underwater on both sides of the river. It's also true in South Dakota.

The water that's coming down the river in this massive quantity has brought about a lot of criticism and a lot of scrambling. First, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that the events that brought us to this are unprecedented in modern recorded history in that, of all of the area that the Pick-Sloan Program handles—all of the drainage area of the Missouri River and the Upper Missouri River in particular—the Corps of Engineers watches the precipitation; they watch the snowcap, and they anticipate how much water they will have.

We have gone through at least an 8-year record drought in the Upper Missouri River. These reservoirs—these six huge reservoirs that were not designed for the primary purpose at all of fishing and recreation but were designed for flood control and navigation and electrical generation and also to cool our generators where we have coal-fired generators along the river and for navigation—have been very valuable to the States—to South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana—because the tourism industry for recreation and fishing has so migrated to those beautiful areas that they have.

When they're out of water, when the pool drains down during an 8-year drought, which they have had, it might be three-quarters of a mile from where your dock was, where your boat was tied up to where the water actually is.

We've even engaged in a struggle here on the floor of the House of Representatives about who gets the water when there is a short water supply. Congressman DENNY REHBERG has tried mightily to keep as much water as possible up in Montana when they've needed it. I found myself in disagreement with him, trying to get the water down the river so we have enough to cool our generators, float our boats, bring some barge traffic up, and provide for flood control.

So the 8-year drought is over, Mr. Speaker. It's completely over. It was actually over the last year and a half or so. In thinking of them as six huge bathtubs that are nearly dry; the water level in the six huge dams has been coming up over the last year and a half or more. As of last fall, it caught up to the designed pool elevations, and then they had enough rain in the Upper Missouri that it overfilled these six dams.

The Corps of Engineers, operating under the Master Manual guidelines, which is the playbook that they have to manage these six dams by, lowered the pool elevations in the dams so that they had storage in order to be prepared for any future floods. They're required under the Master Manual to manage these levels so that they have 16.3 million acre-feet of storage capacity to manage the flood. They drew it down to that level—to those normal pool elevations, I will call them. They did so over the wintertime, and that was fine. It was all throughout November, December, January, February, and early March: stability within those pool levels and a storage capacity of 16.3 million acre-feet. They're prepared for spring rains. They're prepared for the snow runoff. That's manageable.

Then in very, very late March and early April, heavy snows in the mountains began, and the snow pack began to build in the mountains—and it couldn't have been anticipated—to 140 percent of the anticipated volume of snow that would have to, of course, melt and come down the Missouri River. In addition to that, they had spring rains across the Upper Missouri basin—across the plains and the foothills of the mountains. Those spring rains flowed down into the reservoirs and overfilled them as well. Once it happened, it was a situation where the storage capacity in the reservoirs was diminished significantly and when an unusual event took place on May 22.

That's when Billings, Montana, got 8 inches of rain and when some of the other areas got 10 and 12 inches of rain, and it was across a vast area of the Upper Missouri basin. As that water came down into the reservoirs, the Corps of Engineers began to watch the rain gauges and the runoff, and concluded that they had a rare event, an event that the Pick-Sloan Program was not designed to handle with ease.

They announced to us on that day, May 22, that they would open up the gates of the dams so that the lowest one at Gavins Point in Yankton, South Dakota, which is the one we watch for all the flow of the rest of the river, would be flowing at 110,000 cubic feet per second. That was May 22 or early May 23. By the 26th of May, the Corps of Engineers had evaluated the flow rates in the tributaries and the rainfall reports that they had and the forecast, and announced that they had to increase that flow to 150,000 cubic feet per second.

That makes a tremendous difference, Mr. Speaker, because the result of that necessary decision that the Corps of Engineers made was that the water tables, the water levels, would go up in the river above flood stage for what turns out to be almost the entire flow and maybe, actually, the entire flow of the Missouri River downstream from the dams.

Also, the flow that's coming through upstream from the dams is flooding significant areas—residential areas, commercial property areas, ag land in vast amounts—all the way up through the Dakotas and Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, with some spilling over into Kansas. That's the situation that we have.

I should say also, Mr. Speaker, that my life's work has been the earthmoving business. We've gone in and built levees and dug ditches and built terraces and waterways and dams. We've bid work on the flood control work on the Missouri River; and I've watched the flows, studied the flows, floated the river for recreational purposes and engineering reasons. As a State senator in Iowa for 6 years and now as a Member of Congress into my ninth year, I've dealt with the public policies that have to do with the water coming down the river and the species that are affected by it.

With all of this together, if I look back upon it and try to become a Monday morning quarterback, Mr. Speaker, I'll come to this conclusion that, yes, knowing what we know today, it would have been possible to have prevented this long-term flooding that we have in the Missouri River bottom—but that's knowing what we know today. The Corps of Engineers could not have known that they were going to get the heavy snowfalls that would come down on the mountains, which would be

melting. Even now, perhaps half of that snow has melted today, and the balance of it has to still melt.

□ 1500

They couldn't have known that until the snow actually arrived in late March and earlier April. Neither could they have known that there would be this huge, unseasonal rain that would run off to the extent that it did and saturate the soil so that the big rain that hit Billings, as I mentioned, would run off to the extent that it did.

Once they knew about the flows coming in, they made the decision that they had to make, Mr. Speaker, and we are where we are. Now we're watching 160,000 cubic feet per second come out of Gavins Point. That's more than ever before. The water table is above the flood stage all the way along the Missouri River from below Gavins Point. And I presume that the gentleman who represents North Dakota and the gentlelady who represents South Dakota can speak to those issues up there, and I imagine that they can say that they have floods all the way up and down the Missouri River bottom completely throughout the Dakotas and likely Montana.

But, Mr. Speaker, these water levels are going to stay, and they're going to stay for all of the rest of June, likely all the rest of July, and partway into August, most likely. And, in fact, these water levels could stay into September or October, depending on whether we get unseasonably high rains. If we do, if there's additional rain to this, then these water levels or even, on the outside, higher water levels could be with us for a long time to come on into the fall.

The people that live in these States that I have mentioned have to live with high water for a long period of time, not like a tornado that comes and blows away your homes and your businesses and allows you to go back when the sun comes out and start to clean up the mess and rebuild. This flood is not like a tornado, not like a hurricane. It's not even like a flood, a normal flood. A normal flood will come up and wash over you and wash away some things and soak the rest, and the water table will go down.

Even on the Mississippi River, where the water comes up slow and goes down slow, this eclipses the duration of any flood that I know in that the Corps of Engineers, without a lot of choice, by June 14 this month, June 14, had opened up the gates to 150,000 cubic feet per second, now, as of about today, 160,000 cubic feet per second, and that discharge, that volume of water that floods the Missouri River bottom, I will say completely, will continue to be with us for 2 months perhaps, perhaps more. That's unprecedented in duration. It is unprecedented in volume. This is more water than has ever come down the Missouri River in a year that we know of since we've been recording these records.

I said 16.3 million acre-feet of storage capacity that they have, but the projected flow out of the Missouri River for this year is 54 million acre-feet, and that's more than even came down in the 1993 floods, which was a 500-year flood event or at least described to be the same. I lived under that, Mr. Speaker. It flooded four of my major projects and changed my life, and the long story I won't tell here, but I might not be in this Congress had it not been for the 1993 flood, which completely redirected my life.

This flood is redirecting the lives of thousands of people up and down the Missouri River bottom. It's changing businesses. It's changing residences. I'm convinced, Mr. Speaker, that we will lose businesses over the long term and we will lose people over the long term who can't get back into their homes.

To give an example—and it's a South Dakota example of the Dakota dunes. It is a region that was built around a golf course, the Dakota Dunes Golf Course, just outside of Iowa, outside of the north Sioux City side, which some might call it a suburb of Sioux City itself. But in that area, people that had, I will say, wherewithal and vision developed an area in there for residences, and it's a very nice area. It's close to the river. The nicer the homes, the closer to the river they seem to be. And when the Corps of Engineers announced on May 26 that these discharge levels would be coming down the river, they went to work with private money and began building a temporary levee alongside the Missouri River to protect their homes.

This is a neighborhood coming together with their checkbooks to do emergency work to protect their homes, and while they were doing that, the Corps of Engineers let an emergency contract to build a levee that protects about half of the homes in that area, but it is not stable enough for them to build that levee to protect all of the homes. And so you have two levees: one private money, good homes protecting themselves; another one, Corps of Engineers' money to protect the balance of those homes. If we lose that levee near the river, about half of the homes in the Dakota Dunes and probably the nicest homes will be under a massive amount of water.

And as I was up there to visit, they were building this temporary levee. And, Mr. Speaker, I've spent my life in the construction business, specifically the earthmoving business. We've had a fair number of our own machines running at a single time, but this operation in that area of the Dakota Dunes, a small population area, had 170 trucks hauling dirt into these temporary levees, about 50 trucks hauling into the Corps of Engineers' levee, 120 trucks hauling into the private money levee that was there, most of them belly dumps and side dumps, semi size—not little short straight trucks, but big trucks with a full load of dirt on each one of them—building a levee as the river comes up.

We've done that in South Dakota. We've done that on the Iowa side and also on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River where we built several miles of levees around our critical companies and critical infrastructure.

CF Industries, which is the fertilizer company, built a levee about eight-tenths of a mile long, and then all the way around their plant put in about 14 to 16 wells with pumps in them to dewater the inside of their levee as the river runs around the outside. That's true also with the protein company that's there, and they have been protecting the generating plants with sandbagging and pumps and temporary levees.

And as you go on down the river, Nebraska, Omaha, has its story. Council Bluffs has its story. They're protected by a pretty good Corps of Engineers' levee, but the water is high, and these levees are not built for 2 months of high water and fast flows and turbulence up against these levees. So they have to be monitored 24/7 all the way through until the water goes down. And if there's a little boil, somebody's got to be there to fix that, as happened in down in the southwest corner of Iowa. We can lose a levee in a matter of just a minute or two.

I know that there was a levee that ended up that almost spontaneously had a 30-foot boil in it where the earth just a disappeared, and then a little bit later it was 200 feet long, then it was 300 feet long. Then it couldn't be repaired any longer, and the backup levee is what is protecting the city of Hamburg right now.

There has been a courageous effort, Mr. Speaker, on the part of Midwesterners to build the temporary facilities they could, and the short notice that they had, when you think that the Thursday before Memorial weekend is when the word came from the Corps of Engineers that these historically high flows would be released, and it takes a couple of days for that water to get down. Of course, they weren't going to peak out on this until June 14, but they had maybe 2 weeks to be ready for the highest water, and they had to get ready while the water was coming up, sometimes a foot a day.

They've done a phenomenal job. And as I go into the emergency command centers in places like Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Iowa, as I go into the little town of Blencoe, Iowa, 270 people there in the flat bottom of the Missouri River who had been told that they would see 2 to 3 feet of water everywhere in their town and there wasn't going to be a way to save the town, they looked around and said, What do we do? Do we let all of our property flood and stay under water for a couple of months? And five contractors came together and put 11 machines on the job, and a few days later they had built 5 miles of levee. It goes all the way around the mighty little city of

Blencoe and ties it back in together, and they have pumps sitting there and they're protecting themselves from the flood. And that little Blencoe doesn't need to be the Alamo for the flood of 2011. They can fight this flood off, and we want to be there to help them all that we can.

I have a business owner that builds trailers in Missouri Valley, Iowa. He had gone in and bought a business in downtown Missouri Valley a few years ago, and because of the floods from the nineties built a new location above the floodplain just on the outside of the town by the interstate, Interstate 29, which, by the way, is closed today because of the floodwaters covering the interstate highway. Mr. Speaker, he built a new plant above the floodplain so that he didn't have to be flooded out again.

And about 3 years ago, there was a quirk of weather and one of the major streams backed up and flooded his new plant, and he's one of the top trailer salespeople in America. It flooded his new plant with about 4 or 5 feet of water and destroyed some of his property that was in there. He picked his chin back up and went to work and cleaned up the mess and fixed the trailers that he could fix and junked the rest and started all over and put a smile back on his face and said, That's life, isn't it? And went to work in a courageous, American way.

□ 1510

Now his plant that is built above the flood stage and was flooded 2 or 3 years ago is back under—and I can't confirm today that it's under water, but they predict it will be under 4 feet of water. And he has moved his equipment back down to the old plant. He has moved from the nonflood zone to the flood zone, where the old plant was, where they predict that one won't be under water. But his new plant that's out of the flood stage will be underwater.

The irony of all of this is not lost on him nor is it lost on me. Sometimes whatever you do, it's just going to end up to be wrong. This time, we have a lot of people that are suffering that maybe have done everything that they can do to protect themselves. We have farmsteads, Mr. Speaker, that are completely flooded, and we have hundreds of them that are under water.

All up and down on the west side of Interstate 29 in the southwest corner of Iowa, we've evacuated some 600 homes because they are all going under water. In the little town of Percival and two other small towns in that area, it has now been announced they will be underwater and flooded. And I hesitate to report exactly where that water is now. I am going tonight, and by the weekend, I will have looked at all that.

But the water that we have is unprecedented. It's strange in its nature in that floodwaters we see as silty, muddy water that is full of mud and silt and junk. Some of this is. Maybe 40 percent of this water is silt-laden water, but more than half of it, perhaps 60 percent, Mr. Speaker, is clear water. And when you fly over it and you look down, you can see through that water, and you can see the striping on Interstate 29. You can see corn stalks, corn stems, little sprouted plants that grew up about this far before the water flooded them, and they are standing there underneath 1½ or 2 feet of clear water. It goes on and on. Bean stubble is the same way, little fixtures. You will see also irrigation systems standing out in the water. In 8 feet of water, there's an irrigation system standing there.

But this clear water that has emerged comes because the pressure from the river, hydrostatic pressure from the river, pushes down on the entire aquifer around there. As it pushes down, the water seeks its own level, so the silt and floodwater pushes down into the soil. When it does that, water equalizes, and it comes up out of the ground, sometimes on the other side of the levy on the east side of the interstate, in my case. It would be like the kind of water you would find in a drainage tile or well. It comes up and sits on the surface everywhere, clear and clean as can be, shutting down our transportation units, our interstate highway, and flooding family farms and businesses all up and down this river, and most of it has yet to reach St. Louis. This is a problem all the way across Missouri, from St. Louis all the way up into St. Joe and north. It's a problem for the entire Missouri River bottom, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana.

To put it in perspective also, Mr. Speaker, the flow coming down this river, when people think that the Corps of Engineers could have done something different, marginally they could have, as I said, but they would have had to have been clairvoyant, and they would have had to have violated the terms of the Master Manual.

But the flow coming down the river at 150,000 cubic feet per second happens to be the amount of water that's just coming out of the Yellowstone River, itself. So those people who want to turn these American rivers back to what they were before we managed them and controlled them and built the Pick-Sloan Program, I would ask you all, Mr. Speaker, to think: If 150,000 cubic feet per second is flowing out of the Yellowstone River—and it is—and 150,000 cubic feet per second is flowing past out of Gavins Point and past down through Sioux City, if the Pick-Sloan Program had not been built, if we had no dams in the Missouri River, if all the tributaries of the Missouri River were completely dry except for the Yellowstone River, that little tributary up there in Montana, we'd still have the same amount of water there right now. It wouldn't last as long, but it would be as high as the levels we have today. That's how much this helps us. We know those other tributaries are flowing a lot of water. There's a massive amount. It's more than ever before. It's 54 million acre-feet for this year. It was a 500-year event in 1993. This is a 550-year event today.

So, Mr. Speaker, I have called upon the President to declare this entire area a national disaster area. I know that Governor Branstad has made that request. I know that the Governors in some of the States, such as Nebraska and Montana, have made that request. I believe that that request has been granted in a couple of cases, not yet for Iowa. I know that Governor Branstad has made this request for Iowa. And I thank the entire Iowa congressional delegation for joining with me in a letter to President Obama in making the request that he declare this a national disaster.

We have had a long time to be working with this water. A lot of sandbags have been filled. Some more will be filled. Many have to be emptied when this water goes down. And what we are going to need the most is the prayers of the American people and perseverance.

So, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your attention to this matter. I appreciate the Iowa delegation for standing with me and the delegations up and down the river who have stood together. We need to stand with the people whose property is under water and help them get through this. They are stoic people. They are determined people. They are not going to be standing there, complaining. They are going to be doing all they can to help themselves. And to honor their efforts, I and others are determined to do all we can to help them.

So that is the update on the 2011 flood, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate your attention.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BACHUS (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of attending the funeral of his aunt, Nettie Butterworth, in Birmingham, Alabama.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 28, 2011, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2193. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Prevailing Rate Systems; Redefinition of the Madison, Wisconsin, and Southwestern Wisconsin Appropriated Fund Federal Wage System Wage Areas (RIN: 3206-